



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-033  
Friday  
16 February 1990

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-033

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16 February 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Official Admits Torture, Remedies to UNHRC

OW1502155190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1527 GMT 15 Feb 90

["China Opposes Inhuman Treatment of Criminals, UN Body Told"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government firmly opposes any inhuman treatment of criminals and attaches great importance to ensuring their legal rights, the United Nations Human Rights Committee [UNHRC] was told today by the vice leader of the Chinese delegation, Li Yanduan.

China's criminal law, Li said, does not aim solely at punishing criminals, but "combines punishment with reform so that criminals may break with their evil past and again become law-abiding citizens useful to society."

She said that the Chinese Government had taken many legislative, judicial and administrative measures against violation of its citizens' legal rights.

China became a state party to the Convention Against Torture on November 3, 1988. Li said, all the acts of tortures defined by the convention are strictly prohibited under Chinese laws.

Li admitted that torture occurred in China, just as other criminal offences which were unavoidable. But, she stressed, the state had adopted corresponding measures to redress it.

She said, legal education had been enhanced among functionaries and various supervisory and procuratorial systems improved. Once discovered, all those who pursued torture would be punished, she said.

## United States & Canada

### Witness Seeking Asylum Testifies in U.S. Court

HK1602030790 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
16 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] San Francisco, 14 Feb—After listening to the testimony by drug-trafficker Wang Zongxiao of Mainland China seeking political asylum, Judge Orrick of the San Francisco Federal Court considered that there is a difference between the judicial systems of China and the United States. He therefore announced that there was no case with testimony given from across the ocean. Judicial circles worry that this may lead to interference with normal trials and judgments.

Wang Zongxiao gave his last day of testimony at the court today. He said that under the "threat of the Chinese," he was forced to "lie" on the witness stand. Wang Zongxiao also reiterated that after being arrested, he was beaten up. He was also "confined with prodemocracy elements in the same prison" The Chinese side

"threatened him against revealing the prison conditions in which prodemocracy elements are being held."

Based on Wang's testimony, Judge Orrick announced that this was a mistrial. But Assistant U.S. Attorney Eric Swenson said that he would review the evidence to decide whether there should be a retrial.

Xie Gen, consul of the Chinese Consulate General in San Francisco, pointed out that Wang Zongxiao had lied from beginning to end just to seek political asylum. He said that anyone with an iota of common sense knew that Wang could not possibly have been placed with prodemocracy elements in the same prison. Wang was confined to a single room in a special prison of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau. As to his claims about torture and so forth, Xie Gen considered this to be sheer nonsense.

Xie Gen said that in 1988, Wang worked in a snake skin factory. He then undertook to receive seven pounds of heroin from Hong Kong. He hid the drugs inside the stomachs of goldfish for transportation to the United States.

Judicial circles here said that given the overthrow of the judgment of the Shanghai Court with Wang Zongxiao using political asylum as an excuse, there would be a direct effect on trial work in San Francisco. Those in Hong Kong who were involved may also demand that the judgment be overturned, which would have serious consequences.

## Northeast Asia

### Japanese Loan Aids Agricultural Exports

HK1602024990 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
16 Feb 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe] txt

[Text] A special Japanese government credit is being extended to help China develop industrial and agricultural export manufacturing, CHINA DAILY has learned.

The Japanese Government has approved a total of about \$700 million in special loans under its Export Industrial Promoting Programme as aid for this purpose, said Lei Feng, an official for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT).

The special loan was disbursed from the surplus of Japan's foreign trade with developing countries, and was designed to strengthen bilateral trade relations, he said.

Wang Kaiyuan, an official for the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, told CHINA DAILY that Zhejiang Province received \$5.1 million under the loan agreement early this month to set up three export production bases.

The three bases will be engaged in production of bamboo shoots, lean pork pigs and mushrooms.

Experts estimate that the three bases can earn at least \$10 million in foreign currency every year by selling

3,000 tons of canned food, 63,000 heads of live pigs and 300 tons of dried mushrooms abroad.

Under an agreement between Chinese and Japanese governments, the Agricultural Ministry started receiving the money from the programme at the end of 1988.

Besides Zhejiang, Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces in the Northeast, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the Northwest and some southern coastal provinces are benefitting from the programme.

Part of the \$700 million went to industrial projects to import equipment.

Lie said feasibility studies are being made for new proposed projects using the loan.

About \$30 million was used to establish export-oriented soybean production bases in Heilongjiang Province, \$12.5 million was spent for the construction of maize export production bases in Jilin Province, and \$10 million for cotton export producing bases in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The southern provinces are using the money to develop local fish processing industries that will export their products.

China hopes to continue this programme with Japanese government over the years ahead, the MOFERT official said.

However, he added that although the recent resumption of a World Bank loan to China may signalled [as published] a fair wind, "we would not expect too much."

#### Article Views Merger of South Korean Parties

HK1602095690 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese Nos. 6-7, 12 Feb 89 p 46

["Special dispatch" from Pyongyang by Zhu Kechuan (2612 0344 1557): "Background to the Merger of Three Ruling and Opposition Parties in South Korea"]

[Text] After holding a nine-hour talk with the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], President Kim Yong-san and National Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] President Kim Chong-pil, South Korean President and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] President No Tae-u, announced on 22 January, the coalition of three ruling and opposition parties; and the founding of a new party called the "Democratic Liberal Party," in six months at the latest. The new party will practice a collective leadership system, with No Tae-u as new party president, Kim Yong-san as chairman [dai biao zui gao wei yuan 0108 5903 2584 7559 1201 0765], and Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun, the Democratic Justice Party's number two man, as vice chairmen [zui gao wei yuan 2584 7559 1201 0765]. This dramatic change brought about by the sudden merger of the three ruling and opposition parties, which still attacked one another one month ago, and their joint exercise of power in the near future, have

perplexed people from all walks of life in Seoul. But a careful analysis shows that the formation of this coalition is chiefly determined by internal factors.

Since the incumbent President No Tae-u took office, South Korea has had four parties existing side by side. Following the general elections in the spring of 1988, the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], the RDP, and NDRP, the three opposition parties led by Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-san, and Kim Chong-pil, respectively obtained 58 percent of the seats in the National Assembly. The ruling DJP led by No Tae-u, being in a minority in the assembly and constrained in every way by the opposition parties, found it difficult to make any moves on state affairs. Particularly when dealing with the questions left over from Chon Tu-hwan's rule, the three opposition parties adopted an identical stand, repeatedly leaving No Tae-u, who was deeply connected with the Chon Tu-hwan regime, in a difficult position, unable to find a way out. The political programs of the three opposition parties do not have any essential differences but their presidents, namely, the "three Kim's," are political leaders who have been active in the political arena for many years and have had many trials of strength for the state presidency. The competition, as well as unity, among the three parties not only made it difficult for the ruling party to pursue its policy but also resulted in much social turmoil. As the highest representative of the ruling authorities, No Tae-u urgently wanted to change this state of affairs.

No originally wanted Kim Chong-pil's NDRP to be jointly in power, because most of the key members of the NDRP and DJP come from the ruling Democratic Republican Party in the Pak Chong-hui period. In practical politics, there are quite a lot of similarities in the stands of both parties, which still maintain a thousand and one links in terms of person-to-person relationships. However, Kim Chong-pil knew that, though his party was the smallest one in the National Assembly, the 35 assembly seats his party held were like a decisive weight between the ruling party and the opposition PPD and RDP, holding the balance wherever it was placed. For this reason, unwilling to serve as a little brother behind the ruling party, he sought a more favorable opportunity.

The PPD and RDP were two major factions in the former New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san as leaders of the factions. Both had fiercely competed to become presidential candidate. Later, persecuted by Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-chung was imprisoned for a long time, for whose release Kim Yong-san had made great efforts. Had the "two Kim's" kept on cooperating and fielded one of them to run for the presidency in the 1987 presidential election, they would most probably have won. But Kim Tae-chung, fresh from regaining his civil rights, stood up to Kim Yong-san, the then NKDP president, dividing the party in two, and campaigning simultaneously with Kim Yong-san. Consequently, both failed and No Tae-u, who got only 36 percent of the votes, was elected president. The rate of votes Kim Yong-san obtained was slightly higher than Kim Tae-chung's and, for this reason, he bitterly hated Kim

Tae-chung for pulling the carpet from under him at a critical moment. In the parliamentary elections held soon afterwards however, Kim Tae-chung's PPD became the largest opposition party and, as a result, Kim Tae-chung was able to put on grand airs again. Although they come from the same source, the contradiction between the PPD and the RDP has become even deeper since then, and it even outstrips that between the opposition and ruling parties.

In the face of such a complicated situation, the ruling DJP put forward the idea of achieving a "grand alliance of conservative forces." After months of behind-the-scenes consultation, the DJP, RDP, and NDRP announced their coalition and the formation of a new ruling party at an unexpectedly great speed. The three parties obviously stand to gain from the coalition. First, the DJP naturally is satisfied because it has expanded its governing base. Following the merger, the number of seats held by the three parties in the National Assembly will increase to 221, accounting for over two-thirds of the total assembly seats. By suddenly changing its identity, the RDP will turn from an opposition to a ruling party, and Kim Yong-san is expected to occupy an illustrious position in the future regime, and will thus vent his spleen against his longtime enemy. Kim Chong-pil is also the beneficiary of the three-party merger. His NDRP has a strong conservative color and, for this reason, it is regarded by many people as a remaining confederate of the Pak Chong-hui regime. Some analysts hold it is because Kim Chong-pil has done a lot of behind-the-scenes work that the RDP is willing to accept a merger with the party in power. His success in drawing a traditional opposition party into a grand coalition is beneficial to future political stability, and will help change his political image.

Following the announcement of the founding of the new party, the ruling authorities seemed very active and important officials of the ruling party could hardly contain their joy. But after the official founding of the new party, there will still be many knotty problems for No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil to deal with. First, a precondition of the three-party merger is a change of the present form of government from the presidential to the cabinet system. According to the existing constitution, after serving his five-year term as president, No cannot be reelected for a second term. If the cabinet system is instituted with a constitutional amendment, No Tae-u will no longer be subjected to this restriction and may try to become head of the cabinet in the next government. But both Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, who have eyed the seat of power for many years, are unlikely to give up the chance of exercising power. Second, there is the question of how to eliminate sectarian bias in the new party following the merger. In the long process of the three parties existing side by side, No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil have established their own solid power bases, and it is hardly possible to avoid factional infighting when sharing the interests from being in power. In the NDRP, a considerable number of local party branch leaders serving as assemblymen have expressed their

unwillingness to accept Kim Chong-pil's call for merger. A vice president of the RDP and some assemblymen have explicitly refused to join the new party. Third, there is the question of how to deal with strong opposition from the PPD. Following the three-party merger, the PPD will become the only opposition party. Obviously, it is unwilling to be isolated. Kim Tae-chung has already denounced the merger as an anti-democratic "coup," saying that he would mobilize 10 million people to launch a peaceful confrontation movement. Both the Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tuhwan regimes did whatever they liked on the strength of their superiority in the National Assembly, and the opposition parties adopted the method of mobilizing the masses onto the streets to offer resistance. At present, the PPD has a relatively profound influence among Seoul's young students and lower-level residents. If they join together in adopting a bitter act of confrontation, the political situation in South Korea will still be unstable.

People from all walks of life in Seoul are surprised at the formation of a new party by the ruling and opposition parties. Non-governmental economic circles hope that the political situation will remain stable. In its commentary, Seoul radio station said that "it is too early to draw a conclusion that the merger of the three parties will be beneficial to political and state development." How the political situation in Seoul will develop in the future is yet to be continuously observed.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### Air Force Commander Visits Thailand

#### Arrives in Bangkok

OW1302142390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1306 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, February 13 (XINHUA)—Gen. Wang Hai, Air Force commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here today for a week-long official visit to Thailand at the invitation of Thai Air Force Commander Kaset Rotchananin.

During his stay in Thailand, Wang will meet with Kaset and call on Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Thai Army.

Before arriving in Bangkok, Gen. Wang paid a week-long visit to Bangladesh.

#### Hosted by Thai Counterpart

OW1502193990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1620 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Bangkok, February 15 (XINHUA)—Thai Air Force Commander Kaset Rotchananin feted his Chinese counterpart Wang Hai here this evening and the two commanders lauded the friendship between the air forces of the two countries.

Kaset told Wang that the Thai Air Force highly appreciates the progress made by the Chinese Air Force in the field of advanced technology and efficacy [as received].

Wang said Thai and Chinese high-ranking air force officers have had an exchange of many visits in the past, which have helped form friendly, cooperative relations of mutual understanding and trust between the air forces of the two countries.

The two commanders held talks in the morning on the regional situation as well as the progress made by the air forces of the two countries.

Wang arrived here on Tuesday for a week-long visit to Thailand.

#### **Y-12 Airplane Delivered to Laos**

*OW1502222990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1546 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Singapore, February 15 (XINHUA)—A delivery ceremony of a China-made Y-12 airplane to Lao Aviation was held here today by China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) and Lao Aviation.

Vice minister of the Ministry of Aerospace Industry of China, He Wenchi, presented a model of Y-12 airplane to the managing director of Lao Aviation, Ouncheuane Sadlitthiene.

The Y-12 airplane, which will be delivered to Lao Aviation, is now on display at the fifth Asian aerospace exhibition which started here yesterday. It will fly to Laos after the end of the exhibition.

This is one of the two Y-12 airplanes that CATIC will deliver to Lao Aviation in the first half of this year. And the Lao Aviation reserves the right for option of another two.

Y-12 is a short-haul, 17-seater multi-purpose aeroplane with high efficiency and low operational cost. It is highly suitable for short-distance transportation.

With the delivery of the airplane, CATIC will send technical personnel to Laos for technical assistance, offer to provide spare parts and train Laos air and ground crew.

This is not the first time that China has exported its Y-12 airplanes. Six Y-12 airplanes were delivered to Sri Lanka in 1986.

#### **Rich Aquatic Resources Found in Spratlys**

*OW1402203090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510  
GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Guangzhou, February 14 (XINHUA)—Investigations of China's Nansha [Spratly] Islands over three years have discovered rich aquatic resources,

according to members of a comprehensive scientific exploration team sent by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Initial studies show the Nansha Islands and the sea area around them have rich resources. The investigators found 40 varieties of fish, more than 40 kinds of shellfish, 18 varieties of sea cucumber, seaweed and coral.

#### **Near East & South Asia**

##### **Qian Qichen Meets Pakistani Special Envoy**

*OW1602083490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1814 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today discussed Kashmir with Iqbal Akhund, the special envoy of the Pakistan prime minister and her adviser for foreign affairs and national security.

Akhund said Pakistan wants to solve the dispute with India peacefully through talks.

Qian paid tribute to Pakistan's position, saying that China hopes Pakistan and India will set peace and stability in South Asia above everything else. It hopes that they will solve their dispute peacefully through friendly negotiations and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the Simla Agreement reached by the two countries.

He said that only through the maintenance of stability in South Asia can the countries in the area develop their economies and improve the lives of their peoples.

##### **Bahrain Crown Prince Meets State Envoy**

*OW1302034090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0104 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Kuwait, February 12 (XINHUA)—Bahrain Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Hamad Bin-'Isa al Khalifah received today Zhang Weiqu, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Bahrain.

Their talks, taking place in the Bahrain capital of Manama, were described as cordial and warm in reports reaching here.

The crown prince said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bahrain and the opening of an embassy by each in the other's capital represented a good beginning in the two countries' relations, adding that friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop in all fields.

Diplomatic relations between China and Bahrain were established on April 18, 1989, and Zhang Weiqu arrived in Manama in November.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### Radio Beijing Studies Nelson Mandela's Release

OW1602063590 Beijing International Service  
in English 1700 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] South African black leader Nelson Mandela is now a free man after 27 years in prison, but, as the following Radio Beijing commentary points out, this is only one step in the effort to end apartheid in South Africa. Here is (Zhou Hong) with the details.

Nelson's Mandela's release on Sunday is an important victory of the South African people in their protracted struggle against racial discrimination and segregation. It is also the result of the pressures and sanctions imposed by the international community against the South African authorities. South African President F.W. de Klerk's decision to release Mandela is also more proof of his policy of domestic change. His Government has approved large-scale black demonstrations for the third time. Some cities have opened public places to black people, other black political prisoners have been released and government officials have met for talks with anti-apartheid leaders. The South African authorities also lifted their ban against three rival political parties. All these are positive and should be welcomed. However, it should be pointed out that practical and political concerns force the South African authorities to take these measures. The apartheid system has caused social instability in the country, and international sanctions have blocked economic development. Under such circumstances, de Klerk's policy change can be seen as a move towards stability, and apparently his decision to release Mandela is aimed at easing domestic and international tension. The international community is correct to point out that the release of political prisoners is just a first step the South African authorities should take. The state of emergency is still in force, and laws supporting apartheid still exist. The African National Congress has said that it will continue its armed struggle until the South African authorities completely give up their apartheid system.

### Ghana Reiterates Support for State Development

OW1502192990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0103 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Accra, February 14 (XINHUA)—The Ghanaian Government reiterated here today that it fully supports China in taking its own road of development.

In his meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Cui Jie, Ghanaian Government leading member Justice D.F. Annan said his government is following with great interest and sympathy the situation in China and fully supports China in formulating its own policies of development based on its history, tradition and culture.

He expressed the appreciation of the persistent support rendered by the Chinese Government and people to the national liberation movements in Africa.

He also expressed his satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and the hope that the economic and trade relations between the two countries would be further developed.

### Geology Minister Leads Delegation to Gambia

OW1502213690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1427 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government delegation headed by Zhu Xun, minister of geology and mineral resources, left here today for Gambia to attend the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of Gambia's independence.

The delegation is also scheduled to visit Cape Verde, Niger and Burkina Faso at the invitation of their governments.

## Latin America & Caribbean

### NPC Delegation Arrives in Mexico

OW1502202390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0804 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Mexico City, February 14 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, headed by its Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, arrived here tonight on a four-day visit to Mexico.

At the Mexico City International Airport, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, who is also chairman of the NPC Nationalities Commission, said he hopes his visit will further enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Mexican people and relations between the two countries.

The 13-member delegation was received by representatives of the Mexican Senate, and the Chinese Ambassador in Mexico, Shi Chunlai.

The NPC delegation will hold talks separately with the president of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Senate, Emilio M. Gonzales; the president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Guillermo Jimenez Morales; and members of the Senate's Commission on Foreign Relations.

The delegation will also meet with Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana Morales, Mexico City Federal District Mayor Manuel Camacho Solis, and Luis Donaldo Colosio, president of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

The Chinese delegation will visit Bolivia next. The NPC has sent delegations to Mexico in 1978, 1983, 1987 and 1988.

**Special Envoy To Visit Uruguay, Chile, Brazil**

OW1502203890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0851 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—Lin Zongtang, special envoy of the Chinese Government and minister of Aerospace Industry, will attend the presidential power hand-over ceremonies to be held respectively in Uruguay on March 1, Chile March 11 and Brazil on March 15, as guest of the governments of the three countries.

**Liu Huaqiu Meets Barbados Prime Minister**

OW1502201690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0818 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, February 14 (XINHUA)—Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Standiford met with the visiting Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu here today.

Sandiford said that the various cooperative efforts between his country and China would be further consolidated and developed.

The Chinese vice-foreign minister arrived here on February 12 for a working visit to this Caribbean island.

Sandiford said that he believes the Chinese Government has the ability to overcome any difficulty on the road to advancement and will continue to play an active role in the international arena.

Chinese Vice-Minister Liu and Foreign Minister of Barbados, M.A. King discussed efforts to further mutual cooperation as well as questions of common concern. Liu and King signed an exchange note on the free aid presented by the Chinese Government to the Barbados Government.

## Political & Social

### Leaders Pay Last Respects to Ideologue Li Zhuoran

OW1602133890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1311 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)—Top party and state leaders were among 500 people who paid their last respects here this afternoon to Li Zhuoran, one of the first Chinese Communist Party members and formerly one of the top officials in charge of party and Army ideological work.

Li Zhuoran, who was also a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and an advisor to the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, died after a long illness at the age of 90 in Beijing on November 9, 1989.

The ceremony took place in the Memorial Hall of the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in western Beijing. Wreaths were presented by Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Chen Yun, Wan Li, Li Xianian, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Wang Zhen and the CPC Central Advisory Commission, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the propaganda and organizational departments of the CPC Central Committee.

Jiang Zhemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan and other party and state leaders went to pay their last respects to the remains of the outstanding communist veteran.

Li Zhuoran was born to a peasant family in Hunan Province in 1899. As a young man he studied in France and the Soviet Union where he learned Marxism.

Li joined the Chinese Communist Party in the summer of 1922 at the age of 23. He was one of the few first Chinese Communist Party members and held important posts in the party at its inception.

As were his wishes, Li's ashes will be scattered at the Qilian Mountains and at sea.

### Wang Zhen Attends Plant-Opening Ceremony

SK1602081490 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
21 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A large-sized quick-freeze and food processing plant, the first of its kind in the municipality, was formally completed and put into production on 20 January. This indicates that our municipality has made the first great step from primary vegetable processed products to small-packed intensively processed vegetable products. Despite the cold winds, Wang Zhen, vice president of the PRC, personally went to Shibilibian Township of Chaoyang District in the suburbs of Beijing to cut the ribbon for the opening of the plant. Chen Xitong, Wang Xian, Liu Gang, and Huang Chao also attended the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

After the ceremony, leading comrades, including Wang Zhen, Chen Xitong, and Wang Xian, visited the production workshops and freezing facilities.

### Provincial Leaders Visit Grass-Root Areas

OW1502182490 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2230 GMT 6 Feb 90

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Excerpts] Party and government leaders in various localities have gone deep into the grass roots to conduct research and investigation and help them solve practical problems, thus further enhancing the relations between cadres and the masses.

Jilin Province has organized 112 work and service groups composed of some 1,000 cadres of the provincial government organs and dispatched them to all parts of the province. He Zukang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to Liuhe County, which has suffered from drought for two years in a row. Together with cadres and the masses, he summed up the experience in waging a protracted struggle against drought and digging wells to grow rice. They also worked out measures for developing livestock breeding by taking advantage of the strong points of mountainous areas.

Responsible comrades of the Sichuan provincial party committee and government have visited the Chengdu Gas Company, the Chengdu Supply and Marketing Company, Sichuan Chemical Plant, and Xinan Communications University. Yang Rudai, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, went to Mianyang City, a center of China's electronics industry, and discussed special subjects with a number of plant directors. He outlined the policy of forming enterprise groups, making the most of the overall strong points, implementing technical renovations with funds at one's own disposal, and exploiting [words indistinct], thus greatly boosting confidence in Sichuan's electronics industry.

Leaders of Wuhan City, Hubei, visited the Wuhan Heavy-Duty Machine Tool Plant, which is known as a star of Asia, and answered 13 questions raised by cadres and workers. [passage omitted]

Qinghai Province urged the Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee and vice governors to set a good example in serving the grass roots. Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, visited Haibei Zang Autonomous Prefecture and spent four days there talking to cadres and the people. They asked the relevant authorities to solve problems related to the extension project of the (Yeman) coal mine and the financial difficulties encountered by the (Beishanxiang) Farm Machinery Station.

**Armed Police Leadership in Loyalist Hands***HK1602053590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 90 p 11*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The new leadership of the People's Armed Police (PAP), which was announced earlier this week, reflects Beijing's desire to ensure that the 500,000-strong paramilitary force remains firmly in the hands of loyalists.

Five of the six newly appointed leaders were picked from the People's Liberation Army, not from PAP ranks.

The new PAP Commander, Mr Zhou Yushu, was formerly a commander of the 24th Group Army in the Beijing Military Region.

The 24th Army has been repeatedly commended for valour displayed in the crushing of the pro-democracy movement last spring and in upholding law and order in the capital.

Late last year, when the leadership made the decision to lift martial law and to let the PAP take over responsibility for security in Beijing, about 20,000 soldiers from the group were re-commissioned as PAP officers.

"Mr Zhou's promotion reflects the anxiety of the hard-line leadership that the new PAP chief commands the personal allegiance of officers guarding the capital," a Western diplomat said.

The new Political Commissar, Mr Xu Shouzeng, and the two Deputy Political Commissars, Mr Lu Shouyan and Mr Xu Guibao, are career ideological workers who are expected to play a large role in boosting PAP officers' knowledge of the Marxist canon and loyalty to the party.

Except for Mr Lu Shouyan, who was deputy political commissar of the Second Medical University at Shanghai, however, little is known about the careers of the two Mr Xus.

The new Deputy PAP Commander, Mr Zuo Yinsheng, was Deputy Commander of the Wuhan-based 15th Group Army, a unit of the Guangzhou Military Region.

The 15th Army was another military unit praised for effectively putting down the "counter-revolutionary rebellion".

The other new Deputy Commander, Mr Wang Wenli, formerly Chief of Staff of the PAP, is the only leader who has been promoted from within PAP ranks.

Western military analysts believe that even though, according to the NEW CHINA News Agency, the reshuffle followed an order of the State Council and the party's Central Military Commission (CMC) on February 1, the decision to purge the PAP had probably been made as early as the enlarged CMC meeting last November.

The changing of the guard did not officially take place until early this month because the new PAP leadership had not been assembled and because of fear of further hurting the morale of the rank and file.

Last December, the PAP called a large conference to eulogise officers who had distinguished themselves in the maintenance of law and order.

During the Lunar New Year, the premier, Mr Li Peng, also paid a well-publicised trip to Tiananmen Square to give his commendations to the PAP officers.

The new Commander, Mr Zhou Yushu, will preside over one of the largest recruitment drives since the PAP was established in 1983.

"For fear of domestic and international opinion, Beijing has reservations about beefing up the regular army," a Western military analyst said.

"The PAP will increasingly be looked upon as one of the pillars of political stability."

Mr Li Lianxiu, the sacked commander, had been a senior officer with the 38th Group Army before being transferred to the PAP in 1985.

The Beijing-based 38th Army has repeatedly been criticised by the CMC for failure to effectively crush "counter-revolutionary elements" last spring.

Several officers of that unit, including the Commander, Xu Qinxian, have reportedly been court-martialled.

**Article Views Two Anticorruption Movements***HK1602045590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 90 p 6*

[Article by Pan Xiuling (3382 4423 3781): "Distinguish Between the Two Different Kinds of Natures of Anticorruption"]

[Text] Over the past few years, due to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and the running rampant of the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, some corrupt phenomena have really developed in our society and even in the party. The basic reason does not lie in the socialist system and the party itself. It is because the emergence of the corrupt phenomena is absolutely incompatible with the nature and propositions of our party and the socialist system itself and the corrupt phenomena have been consistently combated by our party. It is also because of this that our party has clearly understood some corrupt phenomena that are now emerging and has fully understood the harm they have caused. Our party has, therefore, first put forward the demand for the elimination and punishment of corruption. Moreover, the CPC Central Committee has supported the masses to expose the corrupt phenomena and punished the corrupt elements. This fully shows that our party is strong and great. Facts fully prove once again

that our party is the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and can completely represent the will and demands of the people. The CPC Central Committee has emphasized that the leaders must take the lead and set an example in combating corruption showing that it is necessary to unswervingly carry out the struggle against corruption through to the end. It has already scored certain achievements. The masses have welcomed and supported this.

However, in the turmoil and Beijing counterrevolutionary rebellion that broke out at the end of spring last year, to achieve their sinister aim, the representative figures that went in for bourgeois liberalization and those creators and organizers of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion also put forward anticorruption. The anticorruption they put forward was not true anticorruption but served as a foil and was used as a strategy to deceive students, to instigate a student strike, and to create turmoil. The "anticorruption" they put forward was completely deceitful and false.

As early as the preliminary period of the 1980's, some people of theoretical circles made a clamor about the so-called socialist theory of "alienation." They announced: The socialist system and Communist Party leadership will lead to "alienation" unavoidably and "without exception." That is to say, they will go to their opposite. All corrupt practices in society and the party are the products of such "alienation." What are the direct consequences of such "alienation?" According to their views, these consequences are "becoming feudal" and "becoming despotic." To solve this problem, it is necessary "to be totally westernized." These were the preparations made for public opinion several years ago in order to subvert the socialist system during the trend of liberalization thought. For many years, on the basis of this logic, they have poured the dirty water of corruption onto the socialist system. In the course of this turmoil and rebellion, they caused a temporary clamor and openly announced that public ownership was a "hotbed of graft and corruption" and the "root of all evil" and therefore "sounded the death bell of public ownership at an early date." According to their logic, socialism is tantamount to corruption and to wipe out corruption, it is necessary to subvert the socialist system. This tells people very clearly that their so-called "anticorruption" signifies the necessity for subverting the socialist system under Communist Party leadership.

Although it is also against corruption, under the leadership of our party, the people of the whole country are carrying out anticorruption in the interests of the people and for the better improvement of our party and country. However, those that adhere to the stand in bourgeois liberalization put forward the so-called "anticorruption" in order to completely subvert the party. The two different kinds of anticorruption have an intrinsic distinction. (originally carried in JILIN RIBAO on 11 January 1990)

### Democratic Parties To Join Spark Program

OW1502152590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0932 GMT 11 Feb 90

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong (0587 1014 2837)]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA)—The Central Committees of the China Democratic National Construction Association, China Zhi Gong Dang, and Jiusan Society, along with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, have recently decided to join the State Science and Technology Commission in promoting the "Spark Program" and the program of applying science and technology to bring prosperity to impoverished areas, and in furthering the work of revitalizing agriculture with science and technology and the overall rural science and technology work.

Both the "Spark Program" and the program of applying science and technology to bring prosperity to impoverished areas, designed to revitalize the rural economy and change the backward situation in poor localities with the help of science and technology, were organized and implemented by the State Science and Technology Commission in 1986 after being approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Under the leadership of local governments, organized and implemented by science and technology commissions at all levels and assisted by concerned parties in society, the "Spark Program" and the program of applying science and technology to bring prosperity to impoverished areas have since displayed potent vitality in guiding the development of the socialist commodity economy in rural areas. As a result, a large number of scientific and technological results have been widely applied in rural areas, a number of science and technology intensified economic entities created, and local mainstay industries developed. Meanwhile, cadres and the masses have increased their awareness of science and technology and a great number of rural scientists and technologists have been trained.

The State Science and Technology Commission, the three democratic parties, and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce believe that further success of the "Spark Program" and the program of applying science and technology to bring prosperity to impoverished areas depends very much on broader support and more active participation of various sectors of society. The joint decision made by them not only has positive economic significance, but also embodies both the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and the cooperation between government departments and democratic parties.

The State Science and Technology Commission, the three democratic parties, and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have recently decided to set up a liaison group to coordinate their joint efforts. Each will make use of its own specialities and strong points in the joint effort, which will center on verification of the policy for overall planning, formulation of the strategy

for regional social and economic development, verification of projects, organization of demonstrations of scientific and technological results, research and development of relevant policies, importation of technology and foreign capital, and training of personnel. They will focus their attention on the four autonomous regions and provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangxi, and Sichuan. Their joint effort will start in Guizhou.

### Women's Federation Ends Plenary Session

OW1502150690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1101 GMT 10 Feb 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du (2556 3256) and XINHUA reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)—The fifth meeting of the sixth standing committee of the All-China Women's Federation closed in Beijing today. The meeting adopted a resolution urging women's federation organizations at all levels in the country to regard the study and implementation of the "CPC Central Committee Circular on Strengthening and Improving Leadership Over the Work of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League, and the Women's Federation" as the most important task for this year and to seriously carry it out. In the course of study, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, studying the guidelines of this document in light of practical experience, and enhancing ideological awareness so as to ensure a good job in actual work.

The resolution points out: At present, all levels of Women's Federation organizations should uphold the party's leadership and more conscientiously maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in action. It is necessary to follow the party's basic line and carry out the federation's work independently in light of the party's central task. While safeguarding the overall interests of all Chinese people, women's federation organizations should more effectively represent and protect the material interests of women. It is necessary to conduct extensive and penetrating ideological and political education among women in line with the goal of training a new generation of women who will "have noble ideals, a sense of discipline and morality, and general knowledge" and can "improve themselves in four aspects." While participating in the exercise of political power and a discussion of state affairs on behalf of women, we should bring into full play the role of the women's federation in democratic participation and supervision of state and social affairs. It is necessary to build and invigorate grass-roots organizations and train a contingent of cadres with firm political convictions, dedication to the work among women, professional proficiency, close ties with the masses, and the trust of women. We should also create the necessary conditions for doing work among women and children and set up enterprises and institutions serving the needs of women and children.

Entrusted by the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, Vice Chairperson Huang Qizao reported to the Standing Committee at the meeting today, reviewing the major work carried out by the federation since its second executive committee meeting of the sixth standing committee, as well as outlining the concrete arrangements for the work in 1990. They are to study and implement the party Central Committee's "circular," go down to the grass roots and realities of life to vigorously conduct investigations and studies; energetically encourage Women's Federation cadres to read books on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; strive to improve the quality of women; and exert efforts to organize and establish women's committees in party and government organizations and scientific, educational, cultural, and health institutions and units, and to strengthen the federation's work among literate women and professional women.

Huang Qizao said: The All-China Women's Federation intends to make efforts to improve grass-roots service and guide the basic work at the grass-roots level so as to sponsor activities in a more systematic and standard manner.

The meeting also decided on the following reshuffle of members of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation: Zhang Guoying, who has been transferred to become deputy secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, is relieved from the post of the first secretary of the Secretariat, and is replaced by Huang Qizao. Yang Yanyin has become a secretary of the Secretariat of the federation.

Attending the meeting were Chairperson Chen Muhua and Vice Chairpersons Zhang Guoying, Huang Qizao, Lin Liyun, Hao Yichun, Zhang Suwo, and Nie Li.

### Personnel Ministry Issues Circular on Researchers

HK1602091990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
3 Feb 90 p 3

[Report by Yang Jing (2799 7231): "Personnel Ministry Circular Urges Special Measures to Ensure Jobs for Post-Doctoral Researchers"]

[Text] Currently, in our country there are some 590 young outstanding talented people, who have obtained doctorate degrees at home and abroad, entering post-doctoral mobile centers one after another to do research work. Among them, nearly 100 post-doctoral researchers have been assigned work in permanent units after completion of their scientific research tasks at the post-doctoral stage. To ensure that more post-doctoral researchers, who have completed their terms of service in the centers, will smoothly move to their permanent work units, the state's Ministry of Personnel issued a circular a few days ago, in which special measures were adopted to ensure jobs for such personnel.

In the days ahead, in accepting those post-doctoral personnel, who have completed their terms of service in

the post-doctoral mobile centers, if various institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes do not have any additional quotas or their existing quotas have been used up in a specific year, they are encouraged to accept them first and then the superior competent departments of the recipient units are required to report to the Comprehensive Plan Department of the state's Ministry of Personnel for supplementary quotas.

Institutions of higher learning and scientific research units which have reached (or overreached) the authorized size of personnel force are allowed to continue to accept a certain number of post-doctoral researchers who have completed their terms of service in the post-doctoral mobile centers and according to relevant stipulations, the superior competent departments of the recipient units should report separately to state or local departments in charge the work of personnel force for examination and approval in accordance with their subordination relations.

With regard to the post-doctoral researchers whose qualifications for professional and technical posts have been established or decided through assessment procedures

when working in the post-doctoral mobile centers, if recipient units badly need the former's specialities, they are allowed to invite such personnel to take up professional and technical posts commensurate with their qualifications after getting the approval from their superior competent departments. The number of such personnel to be employed is not subject to the units' limits of professional and technical posts.

When accepting post-doctoral researchers whose terms of service in the post-doctoral mobile centers have expired, units which are practicing the system of contracting responsibility for the total amount of wages are allowed to correspondingly increase the basic figures set in their contracts. As for their plans for the needed total wages, their superior competent departments should go through the examination and approval procedures with personnel planning departments concerned. The circular also stipulates: The maximum number of such personnel accepted every year by some units in Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin should be limited to under three percent of the current total number of their professional and technical personnel. Other localities are not subject to this restriction.

## East Region

### Anhui Sets Conscription Guidelines

*OW1602063690 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 90*

[Text] This year's conscription work was comprehensively started on 10 February. The provincial government and Military District held a telephone conference on conscription work on the evening of 3 February to draw up a comprehensive plan for this year's conscription work.

Shao Ming, vice governor of Anhui and head of the provincial leading group in charge of conscription work, and (Wang Zhenyong), chief of staff of the provincial Military District, deputy head of the provincial leading group in charge of conscription work, and concurrently director of the provincial conscription department, addressed the conference. (Shi Lei), political commissar of the provincial Military District, and responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial government and Military District attended.

This year's conscription work was comprehensively started on 10 February.

The participants at the conference said: This year's conscription work is being carried out in the new situation, in which drastic changes have taken place in the international arena, and in which further efforts are being made to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform in China. It is very important to conduct conscription work successfully in order to ensure the quality of new conscripts in stabilizing the Armed Forces and in ensuring the unity and stability of the state. Governments and military organizations at all levels must do a good job in this year's conscription work in order to supply qualified new soldiers to the Armed Forces. In conscription work, they must strictly abide by the provisions set by the conscription policy; carefully select and screen new conscripts; and politically prevent people who are not satisfied with the party and socialism, hooligans who have committed theft and other crimes, and people with low ideological quality from being conscripted. Priority should be given to the selection of young people with good a politico-ideological quality, a good physique, and a high level of education. Graduates of senior middle schools who are qualified should be conscripted in general in order to ensure that senior middle graduates account for over 35 percent of the province's new conscripts. In conscription work, it is necessary to eliminate the interference and influence of bad tendencies, to implement an open system of conscription, and to invite comrades of various discipline inspection departments to participate in this work; it is also necessary to ask the masses to take part in supervision. To do this, we should set up information hotlines and letterboxes for people to report irregularities. Anyone who ignores conscription rules

and resorts to cheating in an effort to conscript disqualified young people must be strictly investigated and punished.

The conference also called on all localities to carry out a general survey of the work of giving preferential treatment to the family of members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. Efforts should be made to help the families of active servicemen, retired soldiers, and revolutionary martyrs solve practical difficulties.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in resettling retired servicemen, urban and rural nonagricultural youths in the service will be required (?to take demobilization resettlement examinations) this year.

### Fujian's Chen Guangyi Outlines Provincial Work

*OW1502214290 Peijing XINHUA in English  
1432 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Fuzhou, February 15 (XINHUA)—Chen Guangyi, the secretary of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that maintaining stability is the priority task, and stability in rural areas is the basis for stability as a whole.

Speaking at a provincial meeting of rural work, Chen urged the 1,300 participants, who are party and government leaders at prefectural, city and county level and from the provincial departments, to pay special attention to solving the ideological problems of the broad masses of people.

He asked the local party and government leaders to tell people that the party's basic policy will not be changed, and the reform measures in rural areas will also not be changed.

In his speech, Chen outlined the province's rural work for the coming year. He said the province will ensure new development in agricultural production, seek more measures to develop agriculture, deepen reform and stabilize and improve rural economic policies, and strengthen the party's leadership over rural work.

The party secretary asked local officials to firmly carry out the rural reform. He also pledged support to the development of rural industries.

### Fujian Leaders Visit Grass Roots on New Year

*OW1602042590 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
29 January 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] On the first and second days of the Chinese New Year, while people were celebrating the Spring Festival, Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, Yuan Qitong, and other provincial leaders, together with the leaders of Fuzhou and Quanzhou cities went to the grass roots to pay New Year courtesy calls on the masses and to extend holiday greetings to them. The leaders also conducted investigations and discussed with the cadres and the masses ways to carry out the building of socialist

material and spiritual civilizations in the new year. The cadres and the masses were pleased. They said: The leaders' New Year courtesy call has brought the party's warm regards to us. While it is a party tradition to make New Year courtesy calls, the leaders' action has shown that our cadres' work style has become even better since the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

On the second day of the Chinese New Year, Chen Guangyi and his company arrived in Lianjiang to extend a New Year courtesy call on the people and cadres in the old revolutionary base area. He also made four demands on the county cadres. He said: First, we must make serious efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and open wider to the outside world. This is a critical year in our efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order. We must implement the guidelines of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, take further steps to stabilize commodity prices, readjust the industrial structure, and reap a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. Second, we must continue our efforts to build the party, and we must make major efforts to promote ideological-political work in particular. As long as there is no problem within our party, we shall remain invincible. No matter how the international situation changes, we shall persist in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The leading bodies at the city and county levels must attend to economic work and party building at the same time. Third, we must change the leadership style and the work style of our organs. Cadres at all levels must forge close links with the masses and go deep into the grass roots to conduct investigations, perform services for the people in a tangible way, and serve the people wholeheartedly. Today, central leaders have gone to the grass roots. We comrades at the grass-roots level should go deep into the masses, identify ourselves with them, and forge a close flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses. Fourth, we must vigorously promote healthy trends; strengthen the building of spiritual civilization; conduct a thorough Army-civilian drive to "learn from Lei Feng, build spiritual civilization, and foster the spirit of the Gutian Conference"; encourage more learning from the People's Liberation Army [PLA], from heroes and models, and from the advanced individuals; and work hard to change the atmosphere of the entire society. [passage omitted]

#### **Jiangxi Sets Foreign Cooperation Target**

OW1502204290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1037 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Nanchang, February 15 (XINHUA)—East China's Jiangxi Province has set a higher target this year for its economic co-operation with foreign countries in a bid to accelerate its economic development.

Huang Zhiqian, director of the provincial planning committee, said that the province aims to attract 61 million U.S. dollars-worth of foreign investment this year.

Foreign funds will be mainly used to develop agricultural, energy and transportation projects, including a synthetic ammonia project, the Nanchang-Jiujiang Expressway, the Nanchang Ganjiang River Bridge and program-controlled telephone services.

This year the province will also increase its exports by five percent to 536 million U.S. dollars-worth. Apart from increases in porcelain exports, exports of rice, machinery, and electronic and mineral products will be expanded.

Jiangxi's import target this year is set at 42 million U.S. dollars-worth. Import priority will be given to agricultural production materials, industrial raw materials and key components and technology.

#### **Wu Guanzheng Inspects Jiangxi Grass Roots**

HK1602045390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
2 Feb 90 p 3

[Newsletter from Chen Qifen (7115 0796 2780): "Diaries on Accompanying the Governor to Grass-Roots Organizations To Conduct Investigations"]

[Text] 31 December 1989, a fine day.

A leader of JIANGXI RIBAO telephoned to say that Governor Wu Guanzheng would be coming to southern Jiangxi to conduct an inspection visit today and asked me to gather news about it.

Wu Guanzheng arrived in Ganzhou shortly after 1500 and immediately went by car to the Jiangxi No 2 Sugar Refinery, the Gannan Paper Mill, and the Juguang Power Substation to visit the cadres, workers, and staff members who worked during the holiday. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, he extended New Year's greetings to them. It happened to be meal time at the squeezer workshop of the No 2 Sugar Refinery. He went up to the workers and asked them about the prices of the dishes and about the quality of their meals. At the Gannan Paper Mill, he also asked the workers about their per capita income and bonuses in 1989. It was already dark by the time he returned to the urban area of Ganzhou City. Huang Mingxin, secretary of the Ganzhou Prefectural CPC Committee, said that Wu Guanzheng liked to work at such a quick pace.

1 January 1990, a rainy day.

Last year, Wu Guanzheng also spent New Year's Day in Ganzhou. After breakfast this morning, he braved the rain to visit Liu Fazhen, a national advanced model worker and director of the prefectural Family Planning Committee. She is an elder sister who has been engaged in family planning work for 14 years. At a provincial

family planning work meeting held last April, Liu Fazhen stated 10 points of view and suggestions to Liu Guanzheng. Although these views were incisive, Wu Guanzheng wrote them all down and nodded his assent. During his visit to this 57-year elder sister in Ganzhou, he repeatedly urged her to write to him whenever she wished to air her views or make suggestions.

2 January 1990, a cloudy day.

In the afternoon, we drove from Dingnan County to Quannan County. By the time we arrived at the county town, it was almost evening. The car did not go to the guesthouse, but went straight to a power station that was under construction at Hutoupo. There, the county sent three or four sedan cars to welcome him, and among them were two police cars. Wu Guanzheng immediately stopped his car, got out of it, and asked his driver to drive it to the guesthouse first. He himself squeezed into the car of Huang Mingxin, secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee and told Huang to reduce the number of cars so as not to make a bad impression on the people. He said that since we had called on the people to live an austere life, we should take the lead in practicing economy. Would it not be a great waste of fuel to have so many cars following us?

3 January, a fine day.

In the past few days, no matter whether he took his meals at the Gannan Guesthouse or at the guesthouses of various counties, Wu Guanzheng followed the rules laid down by the provincial CPC Committee and government. No wine was served and separate dishes were not given to each individual diner. This morning, however, when he went to conduct an investigation visit at the Quannan Wine Plant, Wu Guanzheng "broke the rule" and drank some "Sky Dragon" white wine produced by the plant. Then he made some suggestions on improving its quality.

5 January, a cloudy day.

In the morning, after listening to reports by leading officials of the prefectural CPC Committee, the administrative office, and relevant departments in the prefecture, Wu Guanzheng talked about his impressions of the past few days and the prefecture's major tasks at the present.

We left Ganzhou for Jian Prefecture after our meal, as planned. In view of the fact that he had been busy running around in the past few days, at noon leading officials of the Ganzhou Prefecture tried to persuade him to take a few hours' rest before leaving. However, he did not agree to this and left after lunch without even drinking a cup of tea. He got in the car at the entrance of the dining hall and hurried to Jian.

### Zhejiang's Li Zemin Visits Hangzhou Residents

OW1602080490 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 23 Jan 90 P 1

[Excerpts] Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, visited the Xiaoying neighborhood in the Shangcheng District of Hangzhou City and extended Chinese New Year greetings to the residents early yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Li Zemin also held a cordial discussion with resident cadres of the neighborhood. [passage omitted]

It was almost noon when he said goodbye to the residents, who were reluctant to see him leave.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong's Lin Ruo Attends Tea Party

HK1602092390 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] A tea party in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the resumption of the publication of YANGCHENG WANBAO was held in Guangdong Guest House yesterday afternoon.

The tea party was attended by a total of more than 500 people, including Ouyang Shan and Zhen Shen, who are members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Wang Kuang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee; Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Zongchun, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; and Huang Hao, director of the Propaganda Department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; a number of responsible people of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Advisory Commission, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Guangdong Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, Guangzhou City, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Guangdong, and some well-known personages from all walks of life in Guangdong.

(Guan Guodong), chief editor of YANGCHENG WANBAO, delivered a speech at the tea party.

Comrade (Guan Guodong) said that in the years ahead, YANGCHENG WANBAO will continue to consciously adhere to the party spirit in news coverage and reporting; act as the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of the party; greatly publicize and implement the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee as well as the principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the

reform; and further improve news reporting art and skills so as to make itself more attractive to the broad masses of the readers.

### **Chen Suhou Appointed Hainan Vice Governor**

HK1602075190 *Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO*  
in Chinese 15 Feb 90 p 3

["Dispatch" from Haikou by reporter Wang Hongru (3769 1347 0320): "Chen Suhou Has Been Appointed Vice Governor of Hainan"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Ninth Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial Conference of People's Representatives adopted a decision on appointing Comrade Chen Suhou [7115 5685 0624] as vice governor of Hainan Province. The plenary session also accepted Zou Erkang's resignation as vice governor of Hainan Province.

Comrade Chen Suhou is a native of Linggao County of Hainan Province and once worked as the responsible person of the Hainan Administrative District People's Government. Since July 1988, he has worked as chief (general manager) of the Hainan Farmland Reclamation Bureau (Corporation) and concurrently as secretary of the Hainan Farmland Reclamation Bureau (Corporation) CPC Committee.

### **WEN WEI PO Series on Hainan Continues**

HK1402120290 *Hong Kong WEN WEI PO*  
in Chinese 2 Feb 90 p 1

["Special Article" by Fu Fen (4569 1164): "'Three Longitudinal and Four Latitudinal Lines' Plus Xihuan Railway—Capital Construction in Hainan Province (Part Three)"]

[Text]

### **Highways Receive the Fewest Complaints**

Most businessmen visiting Hainan Island used to complain about the poor environment for investment here. But it seems that Hainan's highways have received the fewest complaints. Some people explain it this way: People do not complain about highways simply because there are few trucks running around Hainan, which means that the highways here are free of traffic jams. There are other possible explanations, but all point to a fact—for the time being Hainan's highway network is running well.

This should be attributed to the efforts made in Hainan over the past 40 years. Hainan has built up a highway network based on "three longitudinal and four latitudinal lines," namely, the eastern, central, and western Haikou-Sanya Highways and the four other highways running from east to west. All the highways in the province add up to 12,800 km, and the province's per-square kilometer highway distribution is higher than the country's average standard. By the way, the three

Haikou-Sanya highways are asphalt roads of higher quality. The "three longitudinal and four latitudinal lines" form Hainan's well-operating highway network.

The Xihuan Railway denotes a planned railway linking Basuo with Haikou, which will be an extension of the existing 69-km long Basuo-Huangliu Railway. In 1988 Hainan Province already invested 10 million yuan in the preparatory project for the construction of Chaa-Nada section of the Xihuan Railway. Now the prospecting and surveying work has been completed, and the initial preparations for construction are in full swing. Railways play a role not to be ignored in Hainan's economic development, since, for the present, most of the Hainan-produced salt and high-grade iron ores are shipped out of their processing areas or are exported abroad through railways.

### **An East Hainan Freeway Will Be Built**

Last year, in view of the June 4 contretemps and the nationwide deflation policy, some people thought that Hainan could start no more big projects. At that moment, however, it was reported that the central authorities had approved the plan to build an east Hainan freeway. This was gratifying news indeed. In fact, the construction of this freeway had already been started quietly in June 1987. By early this year, the section from Fucheng to Huangzhu, with a total length of 64.2 km, had been completed, involving an investment of 216 million yuan. The whole freeway will stretch from Haikou to Sanya and run to more than 260 km. This is one of the longest freeways currently under construction in China. The planned investment for the first phase of this project will be 938 million yuan, and the total investment in the whole project will be 2,188 million yuan. The designed driving speed for this freeway is 100 km per hour. When this freeway is open to traffic, the distance between Haikou and Sanya will be shortened by 50 km, which means that it will take only a little more than two hours to drive from the northern to southern coasts of the island.

### **"I Didn't Expect Hainan Could Have Such Good Highways!"**

The East Hainan Freeway will be an energetic main artery for Hainan's economy. It will show people that the Hainan government has not rested content with its past achievements but has begun to take far-sighted measures to meet future needs and to build high-grade highways of fine quality to attract investments.

More than a year ago, when interviewed by this reporter, a member of a French businessmen' visiting group who had just finished his tour of Hainan said excitedly: "I didn't expect Hainan could have such good highways!"

Sound highway and railway networks complement each other. It is believed that Hainan will live up to and keep its good reputation in this regard.

**Hubei's Guan Guangfu Views Supervision Work***HK1602101590 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, listened to a report on the spirit of the National Conference on Supervision Work and on the measures that the Hubei Provincial Supervision Department made for implementing the spirit of the meeting that the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held. He stressed that the struggle against corruption should not be slackened under any circumstances.

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out that all the comrades must further raise their understanding of the importance of the struggle against corruption, of the building of a clean government, and of the role played by the administrative supervision work in the struggle against corruption and the building of a clean government.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that the CPC now faces three main challenges: 1) The challenge of being the governing party; 2) the challenge of reform and opening up to the outside world; and 3) the challenge of peaceful evolution that the antagonistic forces at home and abroad have instigated. Under such circumstances, the CPC must hold aloft the banner of opposing corruption; protect the interests of the broad masses of the people; strengthen the confidence of the broad masses of the people by carrying out the struggle against corruption and by promoting the building of a clean government; and further strengthen the existing ties forged with flesh and blood between the CPC and the broad masses of the people.

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out that it is necessary to establish and solidify the authority of supervision work. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels, all the appropriate departments, and people of all walks of life should give their unreserved support to supervision work. In order to push ahead with the struggle against corruption, to strengthen the building of a clean government, and to give full scope to the role played by supervision departments at all levels, it is all the more necessary to strengthen discipline inspection, legal supervision, and administrative supervision. It is also necessary to give full scope to the respective role played by these three forces. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must support the work of these three forces, help these three forces solve their problems, and take actions to safeguard the dignity of supervision work, especially the administrative supervision work.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that he fully agreed to the tasks set by the Hubei Provincial Supervision Department for Hubei's supervision work in 1990. In the struggle against corruption, it is not only necessary to investigate and handle corruption cases exposed by the masses but also necessary to speed up the investigation and the handling of major and serious corruption cases.

Once major and serious cases are cracked and handled, the image and interests of the party will be protected and the bad elements within the party will be penalized and eliminated. At present, the supervision work must go hand in hand with the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. Efforts must also be made to crack cases involving economic losses caused by bureaucratism and negligence of duties. Efforts must be made to step up the building of a clean government, and to gradually standardize and institutionalize the building of a clean government.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also demanded that redoubled efforts be made to strengthen the building of supervision organs at all levels. All comrades involved in this work must become professionally competent, familiarize themselves with the knowledge required in this regard, conscientiously study the relevant theories, continuously improve their own professional as well as political quality and their work style, and gradually foster and train a contingent of brave and qualified supervision workers.

**Southwest Region****Guizhou Holds Discipline Inspection Conference***HK1602042790 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] The Guizhou Provincial Conference on Discipline Inspection Work was held in Guiyang yesterday.

At the conference, 43 advanced units and 78 advanced individuals were commended.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Chaowen, governor of Guizhou Province and concurrently deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; and others attended the conference.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei and Comrade Wang Chaowen both delivered important speeches at the conference respectively.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Chaowen said that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC discipline inspection organizations at all levels in Guizhou and the broad masses of the cadres engaged in discipline inspection work have overcome a lot of difficulties; conscientiously carried out their work; played an important role in improving the party style, building a clean government, combatting corruption, and implementing the inner-party discipline inspection; cracked and investigated a large number of discipline violation cases involving party cadres and members; done a lot of work in strictly enforcing party discipline, opposing bourgeois liberalization, supporting and promoting the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world; and made important contributions to

Guizhou's development. Comrade Wang Chaowen called on CPC organizations at all levels and the broad masses of the CPC members in Guizhou to conscientiously learn from the advanced deeds and the precious experiences of the discipline inspection front; rally more closely around the CPC Central Committee; and make more contributions to strengthening party discipline, combatting corruption, and pushing ahead with Guizhou's economic construction and reform.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei said that at present, efforts must be concentrated on cracking and investigating such cases of corruption as embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, seeking private gains by abusing power, degeneration, neglecting duties, bureaucratism, malpractices in personnel matters, blackmail, and so on.

Comrade Wang Chaowen said that during the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, CPC discipline inspection committees at all levels are bound to play an important role in maintaining Guizhou's political and economic stability and promoting Guizhou's economic development. Under the current complex circumstances, all cadres engaged in discipline inspection work should not only bend their minds to their professional work but should also spend more time on studying the line, principles, and policies of the CPC and all the party-building theories. CPC committees at all levels must make unreserved efforts to strengthen party-building work, attach great importance to the discipline inspection work, and frequently analyze and study the problems concerning the party-building and discipline inspection work. The principal leaders of the CPC committees at all levels should personally take charge of discipline inspection work and supervise its progress.

### Sichuan's Yang Opens CPPCC Session

HK1602101490 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] The third session of the sixth provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee held a plenary meeting yesterday [15 February] morning. Provincial Party Committee Secretary Yang Rudai attended the session and delivered an important speech.

Comrade Yang Rudai delivered an important speech on the current domestic and international situation, political and economic stability, and improvement of the leadership style. His speech completely analyzed and expounded the current domestic and international political and economic situation as well as the political and economic situation of our province, and put forward the tasks and objective of struggle in the future. It also emphatically pointed out: The view of the CPC Central Committee on adhering to and perfecting the multiparty cooperation and the system of political consultation under CPC leadership is an important document to do a

good job in improvement, rectification, deepening reform, stabilizing the overall situation, and invigorating Sichuan's economy.

In dealing with the domestic situation, Yang Rudai said: So far as our country was concerned, last year was really an unusual year. 1) The turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion was put down and the situation quickly stabilized. 2) Serious natural calamities were overcome and a bumper agricultural harvest wrested. 3) Initial achievements in improvement and rectification were scored, the momentum in price hikes was checked, and the national economy continuously developed. 4) The building of an honest government and party work style was grasped, leading cadres went deep into the grass roots to do practical work for the masses, and the relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses improved. This shows that a series of policy decisions and measures formulated by the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as a core, are correct and meet with the support of the people. So far as Sichuan was concerned, last year, it seriously implemented the party's basic line and the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and scored marked achievements in the economic, political, education, scientific, technological, cultural, and all other social causes. Like the national situation, the situation of our province has developed in a very good direction.

After completely analyzing the international situation, Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out: As a result of 10 years of reform and opening up, our country has achieved great results and met with the extensive support of the people. Whatever the changes in the international situation, we must not fear a changing situation; must weather the storm; make efforts to do our work well; firmly take our own road; and build socialism with Chinese characteristics so as to make socialist China stand lofty and firm on the summit of the world.

While talking about the future tasks, Comrade Yang Rudai said: Basically speaking, there are two tasks confronting us: 1) Maintaining a continuously stable political situation; 2) further carrying out improvement, rectification, and deepening reform to promote economic development in a steady and coordinated way. The center of these two tasks requires stability, which is an overriding task. All aspects of work must be aimed at and subordinated to and must serve stability. The stabilization of the overall situation is, as it were, the starting point of all work for this year, whereas the improvement of the leadership style is an important key to the fulfillment of the tasks for this year. The stabilization of the overall situation includes economic, political, and social stability. Economic construction is still the center of all aspects of our work. Economic stability is the foundation of social and political stability while political stability is a prerequisite and condition for economic stability. With a view to achieving political and social stability, we must unremittably combat bourgeois liberalization and the struggle of peaceful evolution, be on guard against and

oppose the subversive activities of the hostile forces at home and abroad, crack down on and punish all kinds of hostile elements and criminals, and resolutely curb and severely crack down on all unlawful activities and violations of the law. All levels and quarters must pay close attention to the social trend, straighten out public thinking in society and the masses' feelings, solve the questions, that possibly arise, at the grass roots, and eliminate them in the embryonic stage, to really insure the stabilization of the overall social situation.

Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out: Specifically speaking, to achieve political and economic stability throughout the province mainly includes stability in five aspects, that should be grasped well this year. They are the stabilization of the rural areas, of the enterprises, of the market prices, of good economic results, and of the Tibetan areas.

Comrade Yang Rudai also put forward specific measures and demands for achieving stability in five aspects as mentioned above.

Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Yangling Doje presided over the session, which was attended by Provincial CPPCC Chairman Liao Bokang; Vice Chairmen Wang Yu, Wang Lizhi, Kongsu Yiduo, Feng Dashi, Liu Chunfu, Xin Wen, Li Peigen, Yang Daidi, Wu Hanjia, Chen Zuxiang, and Jiang Zeting; and Secretary General Li Zhi. Others attending the session on invitation were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Chengdu Military Region, provincial advisory commission, provincial discipline inspection commission, provincial people's congress, provincial government, and provincial military district, including Fu Quanyou, Zhang Haoruo, He Haoju, Gu Jinchi, Feng Yuanwei, Song Baorui, Xie Shijie, and Wu Xihai.

At the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee, provincial party Committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech on seriously studying and implementing the view of the CPC Central Committee on adhering to and perfecting multiparty cooperation and the system of political consultation under communist party leadership.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: The view of the CPC Central Committee on adhering to and perfecting multiparty cooperation and the system of political consultation under CPC leadership is permeated with two main points: 1) Strengthening and perfecting party leadership; 2) fully fostering socialist democracy and giving full play to the role of the democratic parties.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: The CPC does not proclaim its status a leadership status and its leadership status has been formed by history. It has met with the support of the people of the whole country. Without the strong leadership of the CPC armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, China cannot have today's construction, achievements, and international status and will fall again into a miserable predicament of chaos caused by war, of nationality separation, and of

disaster for the people. Socialist modernization is impossible. If the Chinese people choose the socialist road, they will surely choose CPC leadership. This will by no means change because of personnel replacement. The CPC and all democratic parties must firmly uphold two inseparable basic political principles established by the Constitution—CPC leadership status and the socialist road.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: Our serious implementation of the view of the CPC Central Committee is of profound historical significance to adhering to and perfecting the political setup and political system that conform to the national conditions of our country and to guaranteeing the prosperity and development of the socialist modernization cause. The provincial party committee holds that it is necessary to regard study, publicity, and implementation of the view of the CPC Central Committee as an important task of the current and future United Front work.

In the light of the realities of Sichuan, Comrade Yang Rudai put forward demands for studying, publicizing, and implementing the view of the CPC Central Committee.

1. It is necessary to seriously study and to completely understand the spirit and essence of the view of the CPC Central Committee and to heighten understanding. We must strengthen our confidence and determination in taking our own road and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.
2. In the light of the realities of our province, we must study and work out feasible measures to specifically implement the view of the CPC Central Committee.
3. The party committees at all levels must further strengthen and perfect their leadership over the united front work of the CPPCC committees and over the democratic parties. The responsible persons of the governments at all levels must assign people to take charge of this work, strengthen ties and cooperation between the people's government and non-party personages, humbly listen to the views of all quarters, and fully respect the functions and powers of the public figures without communist party affiliation so that they can really be in the know, make efforts, and carry out their work to the best of their ability. The party committees and governments at all levels must also support the CPPCC committees at all levels and democratic parties to build themselves well, show concern for them, and help them resolve the difficulties they encounter in their work.
4. In the work of improvement, rectification, reform, opening up, and stabilization of the overall situation this year, the party committees and governments at all levels must give full play to the active role of all democratic parties and non-party personages.

Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out: In the past, the CPC had been in the same storm-tossed boat and went through rigorous trials with all democratic parties. In the future, whatever changes in the international situation and however many complications and difficulties on the road of advance, we must inherit and

carry forward the glorious tradition of showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace, inspire our enthusiasm, bravely tide over difficulties, and make concerted efforts to invigorate our country. We must go along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, continuously push forward socialist modernization and the cause of reform and opening up, and make even greater contributions toward the accomplishment of the great cause of the reunification of our motherland.

### Northeast Region

#### Jilin Investigates Gun Thefts, Makes Arrests

SK1602053390 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The public security organs of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture and Jilin City have made joint efforts to crack down on two appalling cases of gun thefts.

On the evening of 15 January, the iron safety box of the director of the public security section of the grain and oil foodstuff plant in Yanji City was robbed of a Mode-54 pistol, 62 bullets, and some cash. After receiving the report on the case, the public security bureaus of the autonomous prefecture and Yanji City organized capable cadres and policemen to look into and analyze the case. They arrested the criminal, (Huang Longyun), in only three days. (Huang Longyun) confessed that he had planned to commit a robbery with another criminal (Chen Gengyu), after stealing the gun.

On the afternoon of 26 January, the depot of the transportation battalion of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] Unit No 81880 in Yongji County of Jilin City was robbed of a Mode-56 submachine gun, three submachine gun magazines, 82 submachine gun bullets, three Mode-54 pistols, four pistol magazines, and 13 pistol bullets. Following the incident, the provincial and Jilin City public security organs carried out intensified investigations and rapidly arrested the criminals, including a worker of the Jilin City Flour Mill, a soldier who was on active service in the battalion, and an on-the-job fighter of the PLA unit. Their original plan, after stealing the guns, was to attack the office of the PLA unit and steal its public funds. Due to the timely crackdown of the case, this was not carried out.

#### He Zhukang Attends Jilin Memorial Meeting

SK1602080890 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Excerpts] A meeting to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Guan Mengjue, a faithful friend of the CPC, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, member of the Standing Committee of the sixth and seventh Central Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and a noted economist and academician, was

held at the No 1 hospital attached to the Bethune Medical University on the morning of 8 February.

Leading comrades of the Jilin provincial party and government, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, Jilin University and representatives of teachers and students, and people from all walks of life, totaling some 1,000 people, paid last respects to the remains of Comrade Guan Mengjue with deep sorrow. The main hall for paying last respects to the remains of the deceased was filled with solemn silence, except for the playing of funeral music. [passage omitted]

Comrades Li Xiannian, Xi Zhongxun, Fei Xiaotong, Yan Mingfu, Gu Mu, Qian Weichang, Su Buqing, and Chu Tunan, and the CPPCC Central Committee; the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee sent wreaths. The provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and Comrades He Zhukang, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Wang Zhongyu, and Liu Yunzhao also sent wreaths. All provincial-level democratic parties, Jilin University, and Gongzhuling City also sent wreaths. The meeting was presided over by Professor (Wu Guoping), principal of Jilin University. He Zhukang, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Yunzhao, and Li Demin; and Ding Shisun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, bowed their heads in front of Comrade Guan Mengjue's remains to express their sorrow for the deceased and extended cordial regards to his family members. [passage omitted]

Also attending the meeting to pay last respects to the remains of the deceased were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, former provincial-level veteran leaders, leading comrades of various provincial-level democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, nonparty patriotic personages, responsible comrades of Jilin University and of the Changchun City CPC Committee and Government, noted persons from the academic and educational circles, friends of Comrade Guan Mengjue, and members of the funeral committee. [passage omitted]

#### Jilin Reports Increased 1989 Trade

OW1502203190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0902 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Changchun, February 15 (XINHUA)—Jilin Province in northeast China exported 35.83 million U.S. dollars-worth of goods last month, up 91.3 percent over the same period of last year.

Liu Xilin, vice-governor of the province, said Jilin exported 671 million U.S. dollars-worth of goods last year, up 26.2 percent over the previous year and making it one of the leading provinces in China in terms of speed of export growth.

Liu attributed this to successful efforts to adjust the structure of export products to meet market needs and improve the quality of export-oriented goods.

The vice-governor said Jilin is striving to export 600 million U.S. dollars-worth of goods and use 45 million U.S. dollars of foreign investment this year.

It will also contract for more foreign construction projects and labor service this year.

### Quan Shuren Marks Liaoning Congress Anniversary

SK1602093590 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 February, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress held a meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of its founding. Chairman Wang Guangzhong stressed in his speech: To achieve success in the People's Congress work, we must closely depend on party leadership, adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, and handle affairs in strict accordance with laws. To strengthen the building of socialist democracy, we must adhere to and maximize the effectiveness of the People's Congress system; and to safeguard and develop socialist democracy, we must strengthen the socialist legal system.

In his speech, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, fully affirmed the fruitful achievements made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee over the past 10 years in ensuring the enforcement of the state Constitution and laws in the province; in strengthening the province's building of socialist democracy and the legal system; and in exercising supervision according to laws. He stressed that the People's Congress system is a political system suitable for the condition of our country, and thus no one is allowed to doubt and waver from it.

Quan Shuren added: We should further strengthen the party's leadership over the People's Congress work, give play to the role of local people's congresses according to laws, and firmly and unswervingly grasp the building of socialist democracy and the legal system in order to safeguard the stability of our country.

Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], including Dai Suli, Li Changchun, and Xu Shaofu. Also present were veteran comrades Guo Feng, Song Li, Li Tao, and Li Huang; chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing

Committees of the fifth and the sixth provincial People's Congresses; and leading comrades of party committees and People's Congress Standing Committees in various cities.

The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was established on 29 January in 1980. Over the past 10 years, it has held a total of 10 congresses, 10 representatives' meetings, and 60 Standing Committee meetings; has appointed and removed according to law a total of 2,450 state functionaries; has formulated and approved a total of 79 local rules and regulations; and has adopted 29 resolutions on law enforcement. As a result, a new situation has emerged one after another in the people's congress work.

### Northwest Region

#### Gansu Discusses Agriculture, Six Vices Campaign

HK1302080990 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 90 p 1

[Article by Yang Chongyi (2799 6850 0001): "The 12th Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Examines and Discusses Reports on Agricultural Production and the Struggle to Eradicate the Six Vices"]

[Text] On the morning of 14 January, the 12th session of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a group meeting to continue examining reports on conditions about our province's agricultural production and the struggle to eliminate the six vices. In the afternoon, a plenary meeting was held. Relevant departments gave explanations on relevant plans and regulations (draft).

The group meeting in the morning was presided over by Li Fusheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Before the convening of the 12th session of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the deputies to the seventh provincial People's Congress, members of the Standing Committee, and many representatives attending as observers, went in separate groups to some prefectures and counties of our province to make observations and to become deeply involved with reality to make investigations and studies. They became acquainted with many actual conditions and acquired typical data. They could thus find a basis for what they would say, make penetrating analyses, and convince others.

In 1989, our province maintained the momentum of steady and sustained development of its agricultural production. Grain, animal husbandry, and town and township enterprises all chalked up their best results in history. Total grain output reached 6.392 billion kilograms, an increase of 461 million kilograms over the

preceding year, or an eight percent increase. The development of economic crops also showed relatively good beginnings. The total oil-bearing seed output reached 281,000 tons; the total output of beets reached 760,000 tons; the total cotton output reached 4,900 tons; and the total output of flue-cured tobacco reached 14,200 tons. Compared with the preceding year, flue-cured tobacco showed an increase, oil-bearing seeds basically held steady, and cotton and beets registered a slight decrease, while melons, vegetables and fruits all chalked up an increase over the preceding year. As for animal husbandry, except for small animals and fowls, large animals, the production of live pigs, sheep, and various other kinds of animals all showed development. The output of live aquatic products again showed new development on the basis of consecutive years of dramatic growth. The total such output reached 3,000 tons, a 20 percent increase. The whole province created 2.2 million mu of forests, representing 110 percent of the annual plan. Town and township enterprises have shown new development. It is predicted that the plan for a total output value of 5.4 billion yuan can be overfulfilled, exceeding the total agricultural output value for the first time and representing a growth rate of over 15 percent. The total agricultural output value reached 5.25 billion yuan, an increase of 250 million yuan over the preceding year, or a five percent increase. Peasants' per-capita income reached 375 yuan, a net increase of 30 yuan.

In examining reports on conditions about agricultural production, members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee all showed extremely great enthusiasm and fully affirmed the large amount of work and the gratifying results achieved by relevant departments in developing the agricultural production. They said that the achievements are attributable to "good policy, human efforts, and the cooperation of nature." Meanwhile, they emphasized analyzing the 10 great shortfalls confronting agricultural production: 1) Our province's per-capita share of grain is less than 300 kilograms, falling far short of the national level of grain per capita. 2) The poverty-ridden area is still relatively large. The peasants of some poverty-ridden areas are still having a very hard time. 3) The effectively irrigated area accounts for only one-quarter of the total cultivable area, while most of the areas are still at the mercy of the elements. 4) Agricultural development is very uneven, with sustained growth in the area west of Huanghe and stagnation in the area east of Huanghe. 5) The dual operation mechanism is less than perfect, and the collective economy is relatively weak. 6) The relative backwardness of agricultural science and technology causes services for agriculture to fall far behind. 7) Vocational education in the countryside falls short of the needs of agricultural production development. 8) Some agricultural means of production are seriously in short supply. 9) There is a serious accumulation of stocks of some agricultural products. 10) Some agricultural support money is not applied where it should be. In their

speeches, they cited a large host of factual data analyzing these existing shortfalls and suggesting ways and measures to seek a solution.

In examining reports on the provincial struggle to eliminate the six vices, everyone unanimously agreed that after over two months of common efforts by party and government organs at various levels, relevant departments, and people of all nationalities in the province, our province's struggle to eliminate the six vices has begun well. The masses of people have basically aroused themselves. Social conditions have been basically under control. Some law-breaking criminals guilty of obvious crimes related to the six vices have been prosecuted and punished. The spread of the six vices has been basically brought under control. The struggle to eliminate the six vices has shown initial results. Development has begun well. Meanwhile, they pointed out that we must fully understand the arduous nature of the struggle to eliminate the six vices and the protracted nature of the effort to root them out, and we must continue arousing the masses in a struggle against them, carrying to the end the struggle against the six vices.

The plenary session on the afternoon was presided over by Vice Chairman Wang Daoyi. Jing Yannian, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, explained the "Rules of Procedure (Draft) for Local People's Congresses at Various Levels of Gansu Province." Zhang Nairang, Director of the Provincial Quality Control Administration, explained the "Rules (Draft) Governing the Supervision of the Quality of Gansu Province's Products."

#### **Shaanxi Holds Supervision Work Conference**

HK1502025590 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpts] In 1989, the Shaanxi Provincial Supervision Department and all its affiliated departments achieved gratifying results in furthering the campaign aimed at combating corruption and at building a clean government. [passage omitted]

In 1989, supervision departments at all levels in Shaanxi cracked a total of more than 8,700 cases; investigated more than 3,800 cases; placed more than 1,700 cases on file for investigation and prosecution, of which more in more than 500 cases, 1,200 people, including 33 cadres at and above county level, have already been dealt with, punished, or recommended for punishment; and recovered more than 7 million yuan for the state, thus basically accomplishing the task of investigating and prosecuting all the major and serious cases in Shaanxi. [passage omitted]

Supervision departments at all levels in Shaanxi also actively implemented the circular issued by the Chinese Ministry of Supervision and pardoned a total of 486 people who had been involved in various cases of corruption but had voluntarily confessed their wrongdoings to the appropriate authorities. Supervision departments

at all levels in Shaanxi also actively supported the people's governments at all levels in building a clean government and achieved good results in this connection. [passage omitted]

At the Shaanxi Provincial Conference on Supervision Work, which was convened yesterday, all the participants conscientiously studied all the relevant documents of the central authorities and unanimously agreed that the main tasks for the supervision departments at all levels in Shaanxi are: 1) To resolutely implement the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the

13th CPC Central Committee; 2) to continue to extensively carry out supervision work with a stress on building a clean government; 3) to ensure law enforcement and supervision in the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; to struggle hard against corruption; to concentrate on investigating and cracking cases involving law or discipline violation; to resolutely implement all the measures presented by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government on building a clean government; to further push ahead with the building of a clean government in Shaanxi; and to further promote Shaanxi's social stability.

### **President Discusses Changes in Communist Countries**

*OW1502193590 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] President Li Teng-hui gathered the ROC's [Republic of China's] top government officials late Friday to discuss the significant changes now sweeping through communist bloc countries and the possible effect upon relations across the Taiwan Strait, a spokesman for the Presidential Office said.

President Li listened to briefings from Premier Li Huan, Foreign Minister Lien Chan, Council for Economic Planning and Development Chairman Frederick Chien, Economic Minister Chen Li-an, Defense Minister Hau Pei-tsun, and National Security Council Secretary General Wei-kuo Chiang. Sources close to the president disclosed that Li has kept himself informed of the rapid course of changes in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe and is very concerned about any impact the changes might have on the Republic of China.

### **Premier Pledges Improved Investment Environment**

*OW1502082390 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 11 Feb 90*

[Text] Premier Li Huan said on Friday [9 February] that his administration regards improvement of the domestic investment environment as a top priority in the coming year. Li made the statement during a gathering among Taiwan's captains of business and industry. Ku Chen-fu, chairman of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce, also called for attention to the urgent need of improving investment conditions in Taiwan. He said: If the domestic investment environment is left to deteriorate further, private and public enterprises, as well as their working population, will suffer likewise.

The premier promised that to give business and industry in Taiwan new spirit and fresh prospects, the government will vigorously pursue solutions to labor disputes, environmental protection, land planning, financing of small businesses, and crime situation.

### **Chiang Wei-kuo Leaves for U.S. 10 Feb**

*OW1502082590 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 11 Feb 90*

[Text] General Chiang Wei-kuo, secretary general of the National Security Council, Saturday [10 February] morning left for the United States on the United Airline flight. Chiang is a possible vice presidential candidate.

On Sunday, there will be a provisional session of the 13th Central Committee of the Kuomintang in Taipei. During the session, President Li Teng-hui is expected to name his choice of running mate in the presidential election slated for March.

On the eve of his departure for the United States, Chiang called on President Li, but the presidential office refused to reveal details of the meeting.

### **Iraq, Madagascar Receive Preferential Tariffs**

*OW1502224790 Taipei CNA in English  
1434 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 15 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will grant preferential tariff treatment to Iraq and Madagascar effective Friday, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday.

The ministry said that Poland also would soon become the fourth East European country to enjoy the ROC's "second column" preferential tariff treatment.

The ROC has already granted such preferential tariff treatment to Hungary, Yugoslavia and East Germany.

### **Textile Manufacturers Look to Soviet Market**

*OW1502042990 Taipei CNA in English  
0254 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 15 (CNA)—Textile manufacturers in the Republic of China [ROC] plan to make their first visit to the Soviet Union in March in an attempt to exploit potential markets there, the Taiwan Textile Federation said Wednesday.

Philip Chen, secretary general of the federation which proposed the visit, said the Taiwan textile industry has shown enthusiastic interest in the socialist country with a population of 200 million, especially since the ROC Government revealed that it might allow direct trade with the Soviets.

More than 70 textile industrialists have registered for the Soviet trip, Chen said. Since the number was much higher than the originally projected 20, the textile federation planned to organize two additional visits, one each in April and May.

The local textile industry's strong interest in the Soviet markets was further stimulated recently when an indirect order for socks and stockings from that country reached a local company, Chen said.

The order, described as bigger than the nation's production capacity, has raised hopes that local textile manufacturers might be able to revitalize their stagnant industry if they can make inroads into Soviet markets.

## Hong Kong

### Sino-British Basic Law Negotiations Continue

#### Revision Procedures Approved

OW1402163490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1311 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—The ninth session of the committee for drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) today approved procedures for proposing revisions and voting on proposed revisions to articles of the draft law.

It was also decided that, except for Article No. 19, the draft law had been approved by a majority of the drafters at the previous session of the drafting committee and that the current session will not vote article by article.

The method for selecting the designs of the SAR flag and emblem were also approved at today's meeting.

#### More On Political Framework

HK1602022090 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 16 Feb 90 p 1

[By Stanley Leung in Beijing]

[Text] China and Britain are to hold further negotiations to finalise details of Hong Kong's political framework.

The plan was revealed by senior Chinese officials yesterday just hours after Basic Law drafters finalised the territory's future political set-up.

One top official said the talks would focus on details of the election committee—or grand electoral college—to return legislators in 1995 to the first post-1997 legislature.

The two sides will also discuss electoral laws relating to direct elections next year.

The announcement gave rise to fears that their talks would render the basic Law drafting process invalid.

The blueprint finalised yesterday by the drafting committee's political subgroup provides for 20, 24 and 30 directly-elected seats respectively in the legislature's first three terms.

It also encompasses a separate voting system much narrower in scope than the one originally proposed.

Senior Chinese official Mr Li Hou said the two governments had to discuss the formation of the electoral college and details of the election process.

The college, which in 1995 will elect legislators for the first post-1997 legislature, is considered by Britain and China an important convergence tool.

Mr Li, the deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said further talks were

needed as the legislators returned by the election committee would sit in the first SAR legislature in accordance with the Basic Law.

He did not say when the talks would be held.

A Chinese source told The HONGKONG STANDARD that the Sino-British discussions would also include the electoral laws relating to direct elections being introduced next year.

But these discussions would be held in confidence.

Another Chinese official, Mr Lu Ping, said the 1991 elections were a matter for Britain to sort out, but their arrangements would have to conform with the Basic Law.

Mr Li, meanwhile, ruled out the possibility of amending the Basic Law in the seven-year run-up 1997.

He said Beijing hoped the Basic Law would be acceptable to as many people as possible, but recognised it was impossible to satisfy everyone.

"That is why we have to compromise—to make it acceptable to more people," he said.

At yesterday's political sub-group meeting, drafters cut down the scope of the separate voting system to private members' bills. The number of directly-elected seats in the first SAR legislature was increased from 18 to 20.

And the ceiling on expatriate legislators was raised from 15 to 20 percent.

The sub-group's decisions are expected to be endorsed by a two-thirds majority of the drafting committee today despite opposition from a handful of local drafters.

Two local drafters, Dr Rayson Huang and Mr Sanford Yung, who are opposed to the whole concept of separate voting, have pledged to vote against the revised proposals. Dr Huang also wants more directly elected seats in the first legislature.

Other local drafters were generally satisfied with the improvements.

Local drafter Miss Maria Tam said the latest proposals were significant improvements.

Any radical amendment to the blueprint at today's plenary session is very unlikely.

Two minor motions have been proposed by individual drafters for the plenary session today.

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, said he hoped alterations could be made to the Basic Law after it is finalised today.

He said Hong Kong would find out next year how well direct elections worked and if improvements were needed.

### Controversy Viewed

HK1602030190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 90 pp 1, 6

[By Chris Yeung and Kent Chen in Beijing]

[Text] The Sino-British secret deal over Hong Kong's political reform is set to be rubber-stamped by the Basic Law drafters today, after it was cleared by their political subgroup yesterday.

Senior Chinese official, Mr Li Hou, also made it clear that the final political proposal would not be amended before 1997 after it is promulgated with other parts of the Basic Law next month.

The developments were condemned by student leaders, pressure group activists and some legislators as a betrayal of Hong Kong people.

Senior Legislative Councillor, Mr Allen Lee Pengfei, went a step further and demanded an explanation from London on why Hong Kong people's views have been ignored.

"British officials, including Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, had repeatedly pledged to heed local views in their talks with China. This has proven not to be the case. London should explain why," Mr Lee said yesterday.

He denounced the drafters' latest proposal, modelled on the Sino-British compromise, as disappointing.

The pace of direct elections aside, Mr Lee also attacked the 20 percent restriction on foreign passport holders in the legislature as "totally unworkable".

At the legislators' inhouse meeting today, Mr Lee is expected to propose a Legislative Council debate on the Basic Law.

His angry remarks were typical of many of the local reactions to both the content of the Sino-British deal and the way it was reached.

In an expected move, the drafters' 16-strong political subgroup yesterday decided with dissenting views to amend their earlier main-stream model. The amendments are understood to have mirrored the agreement reached between London and Beijing.

The proposed revisions will be tabled for a vote at the drafters' plenary session today.

Most political subgroup members were adamant that they were not rubber stamps. Some Hong Kong members, however, conceded there was no way for them to veto the package.

"We came up here only to be squashed," said Hong Kong drafter, Dr Rayson Huang Lisung.

A strong opponent of the split vote system, Dr Huang said: "After considering the views expressed in group

discussions in the past two days, we think it is futile to raise an amendment motion.

"There's no point doing it. It's bound to be overwhelming defeated. We can't even get a unanimous view of Hong Kong drafters. We will just vote against it at the meeting."

Dr Huang said they would also not make any amendment proposals of a faster pace of democracy because of lack of support.

"There was little that we Hong Kong drafters could do," said another drafter.

The subgroup also ruled out further changes to the pace of democracy outlined in the so-called mainstream proposal, which says half of the legislature should be directly elected in 2003.

The revisions included:

- An increase in the number of directly elected seats to the legislature in 1997 from 18 to 20, or from 30 percent to a-third.
- A modification of the separate voting system by limiting the scope of bills to be subject to the voting mechanism to private members' bills and amendments made by legislators over government bills.
- The legislature's separate voting system would not be applied to the review to be conducted within the third term of the legislature, beginning in 2003, to determine whether the partly directly elected legislature and the indirect election for the chief executive should be switched to a full universal suffrage system.
- The 15 percent ceiling for the total number of legislators holding foreign passports should be increased to 20.

The Hong Kong drafters in Beijing, however, reacted much more mildly to the development.

Most drafters agreed with the democratisation programme, even though some local drafters have pledged to vote against the scaled-down separate voting mechanism.

A group of local drafters, however, decided against forwarding a joint motion to seek to scrap the separate voting procedure.

Mr Li Hou, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, was confident the latest amendments would satisfy the majority of Hong Kong people.

He said the number of directly elected seats of 20 in 1997 represented a major increase from earlier proposals.

Mr Li denied the last-minute changes were brought about by Sino-British diplomatic talks. He insisted that the amendments were made in accordance with local views.

A Hong Kong drafter, Mr Sanford Yung, said the pace of democratic reforms was acceptable, but added the separate voting mechanism would bring about chaos in Hong Kong.

Business tycoon, Mr Li Ka-shing, said the starting point of 20 directly elected seats in 1997 was "a bit low", but he added that it was an improvement and had met local wishes. "It's difficult to say 100 percent of Hong Kong people would feel satisfied, but the political blueprint should be acceptable generally," he said.

While opposing the separate voting mechanism, Mr Li said the modified system was worth considering.

Another local drafter, Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu, said the amended mainstream proposal was a "workable formula", although she was disappointed with the pace of democracy.

She said she would seek further views from local people before deciding her votes today.

It was a major improvement that the separate voting mechanism was struck off from the arrangements of a political review in 2006 to determine a full direct election in 2007, she said.

"The abolition will make the political development after 2007 more open," she added.

Miss Tam explained she had not raised the more progressive 4-4-2 model at yesterday's sub-group discussion after considering other drafters' views.

Her colleague, Mr Simon Li Fook-sean, said the changes were acceptable.

"There should be no further concessions on the separate voting mechanism. From the proposal of having all legislators elected by functional constituencies to the bicameral model, and to the original separate voting mechanism, I've made four steps backward," he said.

Miss Liu Yiu-chu, who initiated the amendments, said: "I'm lucky that the amendments received majority support from the drafters."

"I hope Hong Kong people will be happy with it. Those who are still unhappy with it should think about the views of other people," she said.

Other drafters, including Mr Wong Po-yan, Mr Lau Wong-fat and Mr Tam Yiu-chung, also supported the amendments.

Mr Tam said: "The spirit of compromise is important to Hong Kong for it to implement the policy of 'Hong-Kong people ruling Hong Kong' in future."

Mr Cha Chi-ming and Mr Cheng Cheng-hsun, though content with the pace of democracy, are likely to vote against the separate voting mechanism.

The sub-group's Hong Kong co-convenor, Dr Raymond Wu Wai-yung, said the amendments were an improvement, but he remained undecided on whether to support the changes.

### Students Boycott Classes

*HK1602044490 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0439 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb 16 (AFP)—Students from 12 universities and colleges boycotted classes here Friday to show their dissatisfaction over the Basic Law, a mini-Chinese constitution for governing post-1997 Hong Kong.

Students began half-day boycotts at noon (0400 GMT) and began rallies on their respective campuses to denounce the final draft of the Basic Law as not respecting the views of people in the British colony, Andrew To, president of the Hong Kong Student Federation, said.

After the rallies, an estimated 1,500 students were expected to converge in Chater Garden in the heart of Hong Kong's finance and banking district before marching to the headquarters of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), China's de facto representative in the territory, he said.

The students will burn a representation of the Basic Law, which they have condemned as a "farce" representing only the interests of China and not of the people of Hong Kong.

The final draft of the Basic Law, which is scheduled for promulgation in late April, is expected to be approved Saturday by its Beijing-appointed drafters who have been in session in the Chinese capital since Tuesday.

China has promised Hong Kong "a high degree of autonomy" after 1997 when the territory reverts to Chinese rule, but the majority ethnic Chinese population here harboured mistrust against the communists, especially after the June 4 Beijing massacre of pro-democracy activists by Chinese troops.

### Lee Assails Concessions

*HK1602020690 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 16 Feb 90 p 2*

[By Ngo Tak-wing]

[Text] Public attention on the latest concessions in the Sino-British agreement on the number of directly elected seats and the separate voting system in the Basic Law may have overshadowed the real deal.

While the British government said it was "encouraged", liberal legislator Mr Martin Lee described the agreement as a "shameful act of surrender".

It is obvious the Chinese government has made few concessions in term of numbers, on the issue of directly elected seats.

In fact, it is highly probable Beijing would have made the concessions regardless of British manoeuvring, given the strong demand by Hong Kong people, even pro-China conservatives, for a faster pace of political development.

The same holds for the issue of the separate voting system.

In these two major areas of controversy, the so-called "concessions" by the Chinese government can hardly be attributed to Sino-British negotiation. As a result, the achievements of the British Government in the month-long, behind-the-scenes talks with Beijing deserve a closer look.

One curious outcome of the talks is the setup of the grand electoral college before 1997, under the British administration.

China will then allow the college to continue after 1997.

On the face of it, the arrangement seems to be a Whitehall trade-off to the Chinese government.

However, since there have been no significant Chinese concessions on the pace of democratic development, this grand electoral college arrangement may well, in fact, be a favour offered by Beijing to Whitehall.

Unfortunately, the detailed arrangement of the electoral college is still not known.

But it has important implications, especially if the college is set up under the authority of the Hong Kong government, in consultation with Chinese authorities, and not just a non-government setup under Chinese supervision. In fact, this pre-1997 electoral college has to be an official, Hong Kong government entity if it is to return legislators to the last pre-1997 legislature.

In other words, it means China will allow the British Hong Kong Government to have a say, or at least an influence, on Hong Kong's politics in the years after 1997.

This implies that the British Government will be able to take part in shaping the composition of, and election to, the college.

In addition, a Chinese source revealed that the discussions would be extended to electoral laws relating to direct elections to be introduced next year.

This suggests the possibility that the Chinese government will allow the electoral laws to remain unchanged after 1997.

However, whether such deals are good for Hong Kong depend on the arrangement of the electoral college and electoral laws which the British Government is able to obtain from Beijing.

### Editorial Notes 'Minor Concessions'

HK1602653190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 90 p 18

[Editorial Column: "As Ever, Hong Kong's Fate Decided Elsewhere"]

[Text] The drafting of the Basic Law was presented as a process of consultation between the people of Hong Kong and China, but it has not turned out that way. This week the drafters are completing their work in Beijing, a month before the promulgation of the Basic Law by the National People's Congress, but the outcome is already decided. It is clear that the final blueprint for the political structure of the future Special Administrative Region has been agreed in secret negotiations between China and Britain, with the people of Hong Kong playing no part. Both governments have returned to the concept of "convergence" of political development, which China insists is the only guarantee for continuity and stability in the territory up to and beyond 1997.

The Basic Law consultative procedures during the past two years has proved to be little more than an elaborate public relations exercise, which has failed to engender wide public interest and in the end has had little relevance to the decisions made behind closed doors in Guangzhou and Beijing. That comes as no surprise to Hong Kong people, who have never enjoyed democratic powers. After June 4 last year, many may have had brief hopes of a greater say in their own affairs, but the developments this week have confirmed that, as before, the territory's future will be determined by the present and future sovereign powers.

The British Government has accepted a small concession from China on the number of directly elected seats in the legislature, but it means that only one-third of the seats in the 1997 assembly will be directly elected, much less than had been sought by Hong Kong groups, notably the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Drafters from the territory who disapprove of the proposed pace of political reform are outnumbered by mainland members, so they can only protest, although it will be interesting to see how many vote against or even abstain on the issue.

China also has modified its plan to introduce a bicameral voting system so that only non-Government bills will be subject to separate ballots. The twin voting system has been widely condemned in Hong Kong, but China seems determined to have a failsafe device to thwart democratic tendencies. One late amendment is the introduction of an electoral college which will select 10, or one-sixth, of the 1997 legislature's members. The college is seen by some as a continuation of the present Government patronage system in another guise. The mainland insistence on restricting the number of future legislators holding foreign passports will be eased slightly, with a 20 percent ceiling instead of 15 percent.

These are all relatively minor concessions by China, which Britain has accepted on Hong Kong's behalf, apparently, to avoid a damaging divergence of political systems before 1997. In the territory, the question that is being asked is what other undeclared and more significant concessions have been gained to make it worthwhile for Britain, since Hong Kong seems to have won so little from this round of diplomacy. It has to be assumed that some substantial promises have been obtained from Beijing on preserving British business interests in Hong Kong after 1997 for London to accept the so-called "mainstream model", considering the tougher noises being made last summer by prominent politicians. The earlier willingness to press ahead, unilaterally if necessary, with democratic reform, in accordance with rising expectations in the territory, has evaporated with time and the frequent passage of foreign secretaries.

Hong Kong may feel disappointed, but also relieved, that it has all come to this, after more than four years of often tedious and repetitive debate. That China and Britain have reached an agreement on the territory's future may increase stability, though for some it will bring closer the decision on whether to stay or leave Hong Kong. The improving diplomatic climate may convince others that there are still better prospects for prosperity here than anywhere else in the world.

Anxiety will remain on what other concessions Britain may be prepared to make to improve its relationship with China. Beijing has objected to the proposed British nationality package which will be subject to a controversial House of Commons debate as early as April. That will test the British Government's determination to defend the principle of offering passports to 50,000 Hong Kong households. Any decision not to support the primacy of a Bill of Rights under Hong Kong law is also likely to be seen as proof of Britain's willingness to seek further accommodations with Beijing.

It is ironic that the Basic Law, which China has said many times is not a matter for Britain, should have been decided in the end by the British and Chinese diplomatic corps, in the same way as the Joint Declaration which was presented to the Hong Kong people as a fait accompli.

#### **No Residency for SRV Refugees After 1997**

*HK1602020890 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 90 p 7*

[By Kent Chen in Beijing]

[Text] Vietnamese refugees and boat people stranded in Hong Kong after 1997 will not qualify for permanent residency in the Special Administrative Region (SAR) under a proposed amendment to the draft Basic Law.

The amendment is intended to clarify the status of the thousands of Vietnamese in Hong Kong who could be regarded as Hong Kong permanent residents under the existing clause in the draft mini-constitution.

The clause says permanent residents should include people who are not of Chinese nationality but who have ordinarily lived in Hong Kong for a continuous period of no less than seven years, and have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong SAR.

But at yesterday's meeting of the specialised sub-group on the rights and duties of residents, drafters said the clause should be amended to avoid future disputes arising from the status of the Vietnamese refugee and boat people population.

The proposed clause reads: "Persons who are not of Chinese nationality, but who have entered Hong Kong with valid travel documents and who have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of no less than seven years and have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region."

Speaking after the subgroup meeting, co-convenor, Mr Simon Li Fook-sean, said the clause would not affect other non-Chinese nationals, such as Indians and Pakistanis.

Meanwhile, the sub-group rejected a demand from local labour organisations for a clause stipulating the right of collective bargaining power to be included in the Basic Law.

Drafters said the issue should be decided at a later stage because there were still arguments for and against the demand.

Mr Li said this did not mean that labour unions would be deprived of their rights, adding that the Hong Kong SAR government could enact labour protection laws.

Following the sub-group's rejection, local drafter, Mr Tam Yiu-chung immediately tabled a private member's proposal which was supported by Mr Lau Wong-fat, Mr Wong Poyan, the Reverend Sik Kok-kwong and mainland drafter, Mr Duan Muzhang.

Meanwhile, the subgroup on the relationship between the central Government and the SAR government also rejected local calls to amend Article 19 which states that the future Hong Kong SAR courts shall not have jurisdiction over acts of state.

Despite local calls to restrict the scope of acts of state to diplomacy and defence only, drafters yesterday maintained that the clause should not be scaled down as it also covered matters relating to the interpretation of the Basic Law, the appointment of the chief executive of the Hong Kong SAR and the election of delegates to the National People's Congress.

In another development, the specialised sub-group on economy also refused to withdraw its earlier proposal

that the issuing of Hong Kong dollars in the future Hong Kong SAR government should be backed up by 100 percent reserve.

### **Illegal Immigrants Make Up Prison Majority**

*HK1502021190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 Feb 90 p 6*

[Text] Illegal immigrants from China accounted for about a quarter of the total prison population last year, according to the Secretary for Security, Mr Geoffrey Barnes.

He concede that the pressure on prison accommodation remained serious, despite a decline in the occupancy rate.

Prison facilities were filled to 130 and 1/2 percent of capacity last October, dropping to 123.8 percent last month.

However, Mr Barnes maintained that the anti-illegal immigration measures had proved successful and the Government did not intend to review current policy.

"These include the prosecution of illegal immigrants from China who have committed offences under the Immigration Ordinance by landing or remaining in Hong Kong without the permission of the appropriate authorities," he said.

These people include those who evade capture on entry and who are later found at places of employment here.

"The number of illegal immigrants from China imprisoned in Hong Kong at any one time varies according to the level of prosecutions and the number of prisoners released for repatriation to China," he said.

### **Agreement Sought for More HK-PRC Flights**

*HK1602025590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 90 p 3*

[By Tad Stoner]

[Text] Sino-British air talks will reconvene in Beijing on February 27 with high hopes of reaching a long-sought agreement on increased capacity between China and Hong Kong.

The talks, postponed from January 15, will last four days under the leadership of London's Department of Transport and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

A source said yesterday: "The objective still is to convert chartered services into scheduled flights, and the negotiators hope to get a capacity increase for Cathay Pacific on the Shanghai and Beijing routes."

In December officials were poised to sign agreements on the two issues, but negotiations broke down over detailed questions of pricing and scheduling.

"Hong Kong negotiators will ask for conversions for Dragonair and CAAC will want to get the same treatment for their charter operations," the source said.

CAAC, which fulfills a dual role as China's state airline and aviation policy-maker, operates 70 scheduled and 302 chartered flights into Kai Tak each week.

Dragonair operates 31 chartered flights a week to 10 mainland cities and has long hoped to convert some of its services into scheduled routes, easing many of the landing, departure and ticketing restrictions attached to chartered flights.

Cathay has only four flights a week to Shanghai and three to Beijing, but has sought to increase its services to daily frequencies.

"The negotiators have always believed there is great scope for increased capacity on the Beijing and Shanghai routes and that is always on the agenda," the source said.

A more sensitive issue will be China's attempt to gain official designation of two new airlines, China Eastern, based in Shanghai, and China Southern, based in Guangzhou.

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